

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
GAINESVILLE DIVISION**

RONNIE P. DeWEESE,

Plaintiff,

v.

JP MORGAN CHASE BANK,  
N.A., *et al.*,

Defendants.

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CIVIL ACTION NO.  
2:13-CV-00059-RWS

**ORDER**

This case is before the Court for consideration of Plaintiff's Emergency Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and *Ex Parte* Temporary Restraining Order [2]. After reviewing the record, the Court enters the following Order.

It is settled law in this Circuit that a preliminary injunction is an "extraordinary and drastic remedy." Zardui-Quintana v. Richard, 768 F.2d 1213, 1216 (11th Cir. 1985).


To obtain such relief, a movant must demonstrate:

(1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits of the underlying case, (2) . . irreparable harm in the absence of an injunction, (3) the harm suffered by the movant in the absence of an injunction would exceed the harm suffered by the opposing party if the injunction issued, and (4) an injunction would not disserve the public interest.

Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc. v. 1-800 Contacts, Inc., 299 F.3d 1242, 1246-47 (11th Cir. 2002). The issuance of a preliminary injunction is, indeed, an extraordinary remedy that should not be granted unless the movant clearly carries the burden of persuasion as to the four elements. Northeastern Fla. Chapter of Ass'n of General Contractors of Am. v. City of Jacksonville, Fla., 896 F.2d 1283, 1285 (11th Cir. 1990).

Having reviewed the record, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to allege facts that demonstrate he is likely to succeed on the claims he has asserted. Therefore, the Court concludes that he is not entitled to the issuance of a temporary restraining order and his Motion therefore is hereby **DENIED**.

**SO ORDERED**, this 1st day of April, 2013.

  
**RICHARD W. STORY**  
United States District Judge